DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 088 786 SO 007 253

TITLE	Population Policy in World Population Year: Two Roads Diverging in a Narrow World. Proceedings of the International Youth Seminar: Role of Rich Nations in Population Year.
INSTITUTION	Coalition for Population Year, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Mar 74
NOTE	20p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$1.50
DESCRIPTORS	Conference Reports; Consumer Economics; *Developed Nations; Developing Nations; *Development; Economic Development; Foreign Relations; Migration; *Policy Formation; Population Distribution; *Population Growth; Productivity; *World Problems; Youth Programs
IDENTIFIERS	*Worldmindedness

ABSTRACT

The proceedings of the International Youth Seminar propound policy recommendations for developed nations, a critique of a world plan of action, and a youth action program. The conference was part of the Coalition for Population Year functions attended by members of such organizations as Planned Parenthood, Zero Population Growth, and Environmental Action Foundation. The philosophy of the seminar recognized the need for an interrelated program of comprehensive medical care, economic self-help, and participation in policy making processes to arrive at the goal of a stationary world population. Proposed internal policies were formulated around production and consumption patterns, population growth and distribution, and sex roles. External policies focused on trade, multinational corporations, development assistance, international relations, migration, and research. The critique of these policies comments that the policies lack an orientation toward action; that public participation is not essential to the policies; and that the policies proffer insufficient recognition of responsibilities toward the Third World. Youth actions are directed toward the legislative processes. Addenda include a list of participants, specific action suggestions, a response to the Report of the Advisory Committee, and a minority opinion to the Report. (Author/KSM)

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH SEMINAR: ROLE OF RICH NATIONS IN WORLD POPULATION YEAR

Population Policy in World Population Year: Two Roads Diverging in a Narrow World

I. Policy Recommendations for Developed Nations

Internal Policies: Production and Consumption Patterns
Population Growth and Distribution
Sex Roles

External Policies: Trade
Multinational Corporations
Development Assistance
International Relations with Special Reference to Supporting Regressive Regimes
Migration
Research

II. World Plan of Action

III. Youth Action

IV. Addenda

A. List of Participants

B. Specific Action Suggestions

C. Response to the Report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action on Its Third Meeting (U.N. Reference # E-CN. 9-299)

D. Minority Opinion to the Report

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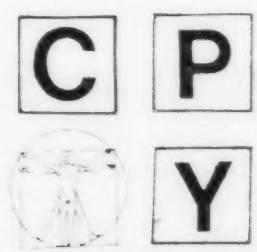

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Action for World Community
American Freedom from Hunger Foundation
Center of Concern
Environmental Action Foundation
National Organization for Non Parents
Planned Parenthood/World Population
Population Institute
Student Advisory Committee on International Affairs
Student Lobby
United Nations Association
Zero Population Growth

Executive Director
Ed Helm
Chairman
William Ryerson

We live in a world characterized by widening gaps in power and opportunity between rich and poor. We suffer morally and physically from a world system of trade and production which is both unjust and inefficient. We know that some 40% of the population of the Third World live in degrading conditions, lacking food, shelter and dignity. World Population Year will serve to highlight this view only if the focus is on people. We fear that population programs may concentrate a disproportionate amount of attention on numbers, trends and statistics, to the detriment not only of people, but also of the programs themselves. The success of World Population Year will in large part be determined by the degree of commitment of developed country governments to reducing the barriers to world development. We have prepared this statement as a small contribution towards achieving this end.

Every major political decision should be aimed at implementing the Declaration of Human Rights for every member of the human family. It must be recognized however, that different societies have different responsibilities. Rich countries must concern themselves with establishing equitable distributions of income within and beyond their shores. They must realize that their patterns of trade and consumption affect the well-being of the entire world. Poor countries must seek opportunities to provide more equitable income distribution and to admit people at all levels of society to active participation in social and economic development programs, especially in the process of decision making. To accomplish this, we must seek fundamental changes in the power structures dominating rich countries and their relationships with the Third World.

The present growth of world population is a cause for concern. In a finite world there can be no unending growth of population. We therefore consider a stationary population to be a necessary goal. Population is <u>not</u>, however, the only variable to emphasize when considering how to improve human well-being. The demographic history of rich countries as well as of the poor indicates that some level of socio-economic progress is needed before there is any substantial fertility decline. Birth control programs can supplement this process, but they cannot substitute for an interrelated program of comprehensive medical care, economic self-help, and participation in policy making processes.

INTERNAL POLICIES

Production and Consumption Patterns

Production and distribution in most industrialized countries operate under the principle of private profit maximization. Both in this system and some other systems the failure of governments to regulate responsibly has resulted in: depletion of natural resources, environmental deterioration and a concentration of economic power. Infrastructural patterns as well as consumption patterns largely fail to reflect the real needs of the majority of the people but ratner serve the interests of a small economic power elite. In order to insure that manpower, capital, technology and natural resources are used in the interest of the majority of the population, it is required we build a society in which the profit orientation is replaced by democratically controlled social and economic planning. It is a fallacy to assume that the rate of population growth is a primary cause of the rate of resource depletion and environmental deterioration. As evidenced by countries that have reached the stage of stationary population, it is abuse of economic power rather than the growth of population that puts a drain on resources and environment. Blaming population growth for the destruction of nature serves to divert attention from the real causes and legitimizes existing exploitative and destructive structures.

Whereas the comprehensive democratization of the relations of production is a long term goal we recommend that the following steps be taken immediately:

1. Increase in the taxation of corporation profits. Revenues accruing from this taxation should be used in assistance to developing countries, improvements of infrastructures, domestic and foreign programs of environmental protection, and domestic redistribution of wealth.

2. Workers' participation in investment, employment and price policies, in major economic enterprises.

3. Better legal and technological provisions for the renewal of resources and for the protection of environmental quality; greater reliance in the application of technology on renewable resources.

4. Improvements in the infrastructure that will effectively counterbalance the pressure for individual consumption; for example, the installation and extension of efficient mass transit systems that will reduce the reliance on individual transport.

5. Introducing policies for insuring that every exploitation of a resource is adequately paid for by those who benefit from

that resource exploitation. And in doing the above, to insure that the burden does not fall on the poorer sections of society.

We urge citizen action to insure that such governmental reform results in planning that is responsive to the desires of the people and does not favor any special interest groups.

Population Growth and Distribution

It is our recommendation that developed nations adopt explicit, comprehensive policies dealing with population, growth and distribution, social services complementary to the achievement of policy goals, environmental protection, consumption, production, and regional development. Recognizing that the population and resource consumption of developed nations cannot grow indefinitely, and appreciating the advantages of moving now toward achieving both a stationary population and responsible levels of consumption, we recommend that developed nations welcome and plan for a stationary population and responsible levels of consumption. The following elements should be considered part of their population policies:

1. It is important that developed nations create educational programs for people of all ages both within and outside the school systems, these should be concerned not only with the causes and consequences of population growth, but with the relationship between population and other developmental issues. These programs should include the topics of human sexuality, parenting and family health education.

In addition to education, new research efforts must be initiated in the biological sciences, in sociological areas, and educational techniques. Particular emphasis should be placed on the development of new and better contraceptives for both males and females, increasingly improved demographic data and data on sexual attitudes and practices; and improved methods of educating both youth and their parents on population and its related issues including sexuality.

2. Social services such as the availability of day care centers must also be made available in order to provide those men and women, who so desire, full opportunities to seek employment.

3. We recommend that developed nations adopt policies which accord all children fair and equal status socially, morally, and legally, regardless of the circumstances of their birth, and that the term "illegitimate" be struck from any and all documents.

4. We urge developed nations to eliminate existing legal prohibitions and restrictions on access to free family planning information, procedures, and supplies, (including infertility problems, contraception, voluntary sterilization, and abortion) and to take steps to insure the accessibility of complete information and services to all who want them regardless of age, sex, economic, racial, or marital status. These services should be considered as a human right and should be made available as part of comprehensive health programs.

No solution to the problem of population distribution can be found outside a coherent and long term framework of national planning and integration of all facets of life, environment and activities, whether economic, communicative, social or political. In the past, internal population movements have been unbalanced reactions to economic events and the result of pressures exerted by self-interested groups.

Sex Roles

Men's and women's perception of their respective roles are projected on a child from the earliest formative stages. This is continually reinforced by all institutions of society, including educational institutions, business, communication, government law and organized religion. It is manifest in all realms of activity from media representation to government operation. Male domination is exemplified in the field of population and family planning where their decisions affect women specifically and directly. Many sex role attitudes which evolved in early human societies and have been perpetuated through the institutions named above are no longer appropriate in today's society. Changes in life style, new awareness of human rights, and modern contraceptive technology are primarily responsible for this change. Moreover, the recognition of women's rights and the rethinking of sex roles are important in bringing about a lowering of birth rates.

Given the magnitude of social and organizational change that may be required to cope with the vast development changes and population growth in the next decades, nations should encourage experimentation with alternate family structures, educational provisions, etc., rather than discouraging them. This means revising tax and welfare laws, housing codes, and school requirements that presently handicap such experimentation.

In view of today's changed social context, neither the sex of an individual nor his or her sexual preference should be used as a basis upon which to assign specific roles in society nor as a basis for discrimination. They should be free to fit in with any occupation of their own choice.

EXTERNAL POLICIES

Trade

It is our understanding that population change is a dependent variable intimately linked with economic, social and political development, and that the existing trade between the developed nations and the Third World have largely aggravated the poverty and the dependence of the Third World on the developed nations.

We urge:

1. that trade agreements (eg. General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, GATT) be revised with the view to establishing voluntary and equitable relationships rather than exploitation of the Third World by developed countries;

2. that foreign investments be geared toward programs which directly promote the social and economic welfare of the poorest of the Third World;

3. that economic groups such as the European Economic Market and individual nations should be careful in the use of economic sanctions and trade policies not to endanger the well-being of small businessmen, workers, craftsmen, farmers, etc. In fact, trade policies should support these groups, while sanctions are aimed diminishing the power of repressive regimes and large corporations in collaboration with them.

The recent economic example of the oil producing countries exerting control on the price and production of crude oil should alert the rich nations that there is a need to re-examine the traditional relationship between producer and consumer nations. These oil producing nations should also explore the possibility of extending special trade concessions to the developing world, realizing that the energy crisis threatens to afflict enormous setbacks on Third World development hopes.

Multinational Corporations

The activities of multinational corporations in the developing countries have led to the building of wealth which benefit small local elites as well as the corporations themselves, and have actually widened the gaps in wealth and income within these nations. United Fruit in Guatemala and I.T.T. in Chile - to name but two examples - have demonstrated the ability of multinational corporations to wield inordinate power and influence in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

We urge:

1. international taxation of multinational corporations and the allocation of such revenues to development assistance;

2. the establishment of guidelines on limits to the activities of multinational corporations subject to and enforced under International Law.

Development Assistance

Since we regard population change not as an independent variable but as dependent on social and economic factors, the value of population program aid must be determined by the effectiveness of the total aid programs in promoting social, economic and political progress.

Family planning programs incorporated within the overall context of the provision of health services exemplify this integration of aid and should be favorably considered for aid funds.

Foreign aid should be disbursed through the multilateral agencies and less through bilateral arrangements.

Much of foreign aid given to developing countries today is in the form of tied aid. Rich countries should establish a system by which developing countries would not be forced to spend aid money in a donor country.

Furthermore, foreign aid in any form must never be used to coerce recipient nations to adopt a national policy.

Developed nations should annul past debts owed them by developing nations.

International Relations with Special Reference to Supporting Repressive Regimes

We deplore the hypocrisy of Western governments which uphold democracy, and condemn racist, oppressive regimes, yet uphold them through trade, financial, and military assistance.

United Nations sanctions toward a country such as Rhodesia should be immediately and stringently enforced, all the more so given the official rapid growth of the African population. The sale of military weaponry to the Portuguese and South African regimes is an indirect way of helping them repress and kill the black inhabitants of illegally occupied territories such as Guinea Bussau or Namibia, or colonies such as Angola or Mozambique. It is farcical to assist innumberable reactionary regimes in their organization of family planning programs, while supporting them in their unwillingness to implement social and

and economic reforms without which social justice will be unattainable.

Migration

We recommend that developed nations meet their own needs for highly trained individuals through domestic training programs, and that developed nations cooperate in discouraging the emigration of highly skilled individuals from developing nations.

Nations should establish for immigrant and migrant workers full access to all social services, guarantee their human rights, and provide for decent housing and working conditions.

We strongly recommend that the reunification of families and the protection of refugees should be given priority in the immigration policies in all developed nations. Immigration policies must be developed within a larger framework of social, economic and population policies. Large scale migrations no longer seem to be a solution to problems relating to population growth and development.

Research

We recommend that developed nations undertake to carry out research on the relationship between population and developmental variables, and that they provide to developing nations assistance in research regarding agricultural development, demographic trends, and contraceptive technologies, appropriate to developing nations.

Furthermore, developing nations should receive funds to carry out research projects they deem appropriate rather than projects designed or controlled by the granting nations.

We oppose the adoption of family planning or development policies based upon irresponsible projects which have been designed and carried out in ignorance of important cultural, social, and political factors in the respective developing countries.

Finally, we are concerned about the use of Third World people as subjects for medical experimentation, specifically the use of women for experimentation with contraceptive methods.

II. A CRITIQUE: WORLD PLAN OF ACTION

Part of the General Report Produced at the
International Seminar, "Roles of Rich Nation
Youth in World Population Year."
February 28 - March 4, 1974

While we agree with the concept of having a World Plan of Action, we find the Third Draft lacking in several ways. First, as it stands, it is a statement of principles rather than a plan of action. Second, public participation was not an essential or integral part of the Plan's formation. Nor do any public review mechanisms exist. Finally, a World Plan of Action should address itself to all nations. We feel this Plan is basically addressed to the tasks of the Third World with insufficient recognition of the responsibilities of developed nations.

Growth Rates

A major goal is a stationary world population as soon as possible. Recognition however is given to the fact that in arriving at and maintaining this condition, some countries may have positive growth rates while others may have negative growth rates.

Targets

Setting targest is not useful. At best it is misleading. At worst, it is counterproductive.

International Migration

Large scale migrations no longer seem to be a solution to the problems relating to population growth and development. Immigration policies must be developed within a larger framework of social, economic and political policies.

We recommend that developed nations meet their own needs for highly trained individuals through domestic training programs and cooperate in discouraging emigration of the highly skilled from the developing nations.

Immigrant and migrant workers must have access to acceptable living and working conditions, be provided with the full range of social services, and enjoy protection of their human rights.

We strongly recommend that reunification of families and the protection of refugees should be given priority in the immigration policies of all nations.

Women's Rights

In the interest of promoting human rights of women, all nations should be encouraged to establish comprehensive educational, occupational, and health care opportunities (including family planning services and the alleviation of sterility problems where applicable). These increased opportunities, together with the greater access to alternative family models, will serve to promote a significant improvement in the status of women in society.

Consequences of Elevated Comsumption Levels of Developed Countries

While it is commonly held that elevated population growth levels especially in the developing nations constitute a serious threat to the quality of life, even more serious considerations should be given to the consequences of elevated consumption levels of the developed countries. It is a fallacy to assume that there is a direct causal relationship between the rate of population growth and the rate of resource depletion and environmental deterioration. As evidenced by countries that have reached the stage of stationary population, it is abuse of economic power rather than the growth of population that puts a severe drain on resources and environment.

Roles of Population Policy

Recognition should be given to the fact that population and development variables are interrelated. Population policy should be viewed as constituent elements of socio-economic development policies, never substitutes for them. Given the rather limited success of the great majority of national family planning programs in developing nations to date, we feel it is most likely that future reductions in fertility levels in these countries will be affected mainly through programs that serve to promote socio-economic development and social justice.

III. YOUTH ACTION

The young people of the developed nations have clear responsibilities to alert their fellow citizens to the population issues and to stress to their governments youth's objection to existing domestic and foreign population policies. The general citizenry of developed nations often view population as a numbers problem rather than a complex problem involving consumption, socioeconomic welfare and international trade. Governments and other institutions are doing little to expand this understanding, and so it falls to the young to change population awareness. To do this the national and local print and broadcast media, interest group newsletters, and student publications must all be reached.

On the policy front, young people are working to influence those who make the laws and those who execute them. The greatest concern is that policy makers often act on information that is inaccurate and use methods based on assumptions that are ethnocentric and not internationally applicable. Policy makers also often operate as though population growth were an independent variable, failing to connect it to socioeconomic well-being. To correct these situations, young people must pressure their governments through all possible channels to relinquish this simplistic and misinformed approach to one of the world's greatest and most complex problems.

With specific reference to Bucharest, young people must contact their government delegations to urge them to adopt a population policy that reflects the complexities of the population issue which embodies a sincere concern for international social and economic well-being. Further, young people should try to go to the U.N. Conference on Population in Bucharest as observors and/or press, so as to report to other citizens the nature of that proceeding as well as those of the Tribune and International Youth Population Conference.

Addendum A

List of Conference Participants

The following individuals participated in the conference. Their organizational affiliations are listed for identification purposes only.

Mercy Obeng, U.N. Fund for Population Activities and Ghana National Youth Council (Ghana)

David Baker, Population Institute (US)

Nancy Belden, Department of Population of the United Methodist Church (US)

Jim Chamberlin, Population Crisis Committee (US)

Emmanuel Colecraft, Harvard University Graduate Student (Ghana)

Gerry Connolly, American Freedom from Hunger Foundation (US)

Kumi Cross, University of Pittsburgh Graduate Student (US)

Hema Dassanayake, World University Service on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the International Youth Population Conference (Sri Lanka)

Darryl Rabb, United Methodist Council on Youth Ministry, (US)

Paul Andersen, Nordic Coalition for Development and Internationalt Forum (Denmark)

David Dull, United Nations Association of the USA (US)

Mark Farren, Montreal Demography Department (Canada)

Heinz Wewer, German Family Planning Association (West Germany)

Marina Giovanella, University of Pittsburgh Graduate Student (Italy)

Helaine Hamestein, Planned Parenthood/World Population (US)

Colin Hines, Population Stabilization (UK)

Wanda Hoe, Canadian Commission for UNESCO (Canada)

Yezdyar Kaoosji, Jaycees International and U.S. Jaycees (India)

Andrew Leighton, Population Council (US)

Mayling Oey, Harvard University Graduate Student (Indonesia)

Vivien Ponniah, Harvard University Graduate Student (Malaysia)

Jackson Raymer, World Association of Girl Guides and Scouts (US)

participants continued

Jørn Nielsen, International Student Movement for the U.N. (Denmark)

John Shade, World Development Movement (UK)

William Ryerson, Coalition for Population Year (US)

Luiz Santos, Harvard University Graduate Student (Brazil)

Barbara Segal, Demography Student (UK)

Linda Starke, UK Family Planning Association (UK)

Chris Taylor, Zero Population Growth, Inc. (Canada)

Keiko Ujiie, Japanese Organization for Co=operation in Family Planning (Japan)

Melanie Wirkin. Zero Population Growth. Inc. (US)

** The following individuals were observers at the conference.

Gene Early, Martha Stuart Communications (US)

Andrew Schwartz, U. S. Information Agency (US)

Martha Stuart, Martha Stuart Communications (US)

Tim Sullivan, Population Crisis Committee (US)

Jennifer Williams, Population Institute (US)

Jaydee Hansen, United Methodist Council on Youth Ministries (US)

Coordinators:

Ed Helm, Coalition for Population Year, (US)

Michael Henry, Center of Concern (Australia)

Addendum B

CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP YOUTH ACTIONS

Media

1. Distribute conference statement to the prominent members of the media both national and local. Follow-up with a phone call or visit urging coverage of population-related events and issues and World Population Year.

2. Write and submit articles on population and World Population Year to local papers, student publications, interest group newsletters, etc.

3. Maintain press contacts and keep them informed of upcoming events and significant developments in population issues.

Government

1. Communicate, in person when possible, with law makers influential in the formation of aid and development policy. Tell them your criticisms and suggestions for redirecting aid.

2. Also contact the bureaucrats who administer the aid and development programs with suggestions about how existing funds and programs could be better structured and run.

3. Attempt to have hearings called on population and development aid. If successful, attempt to give testimony.

4. Pressure your givernment for establishment and appointment of a Population Commission with a mandate to provide public participation in World Population Year.

Bucharest

1. Apply to be a participant in the International Youth Population Conference.

2. Contact members of your official delegations to International Youth Population Conference, Tribune, and government conferences to stress the importance of economic/social development in population growth control.

3. Attempt to get to Bucharest as an observor or press person, if not participant.

4. At Bucharest, coordinate a news service and briefing center to report activities daily. Through this, maintain contact with as many delegates and press people as possible.

5. Attempt to submit at the International Youth Population Conference a statement highlighting the gap between our youth view of population and our government's views.

6. Insure information flows between youth and government delegates.

Clearing House

1. The Coalition for Population Year will serve as a clearinghouse for information and action ideas for World Population Year. News ideas, strategies for action, etc. should be sent to the Coalition, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C., 20002, for general distribution.

2. Get members to get other youth groups interested and on contact list.

3. Prepare critical papers on rich country development assistance programs.

4. Promote articles of the academic community who are concerned with international population aid and development. These are to be collected by the Coalition and distributed to contact list.

5. Prepare booklet "Questions and Answers on Population" (questions and answers most often encountered). Volunteers needed.

Additional Uses of Conference Statement

1. Contact the U.N. Population Commission and present them with our statement.

2. Write to distinguished persons in your country relating the activities and statement of our conference.

3. Attempt to get our statement into the U.S. Congressional Record and similar records in other nations.

4. Attempt to get this statement included in the Youth Conference package of materials for the International Youth Population Conference.

Grass Roots Activity

1. Form local coalition where necessary to generate local activities and get media coverage for World Population Year

2. Consciousness-raising projects locally: fairs, exhibitions, conferences, effect college and school curriculum, develop local workshops to train lay-spokesmen from a wide variety of socio-economic conditions.

3. Action: effect a change in appropriate social service or educational system, e.g.: campaign for food, community-based family planning, abortion facilities, school assembly, etc.

4. National Day-demonstrations all over the country.

5. Local news and radio and cable television and video tape.

6. Import/export exchanges: Advance grass roots understanding of international trade while increasing the favorable market for "cottage industry" type goods by forming student and local run "Third World Shops." Such shops, which bypass middlemen, are set up in parts of Europe and can be of guidance to new exchanges.

Post Bucharest Activities

1. Joint youth report expressing impressions, views and opinions of World Population Conferences.

Addendum C

RESPONSE TO THE REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION ON ITS THIRD MEETING (U.N. REFERENCE # E-CN. 9-299)

World Population Plan of Action

This is the report of one of the conference's three working groups.

The following substitutions and additions are suggested (all paragraph numbers refer to the third draft.

17 Add (e) Population policies are constituent elements of socio-economic development policies, never substitutes for them.

Add (f) In terms of world survival, we believe that present consumption patterns of developed nations are more dangerous than the population growth rates of developing nations.

Add (g) The presently elevated population growth rates are largely due to declines in death rates; and only legitimate means of establishing more moderate growth rates is through a reduction of fertility levels. Whereas the decline in mortality levels is and has been primarily a consequence of technological innovation, recognition must be given to the fact that changes in fertility levels will be effected mainly through programs that serve to promote socio-economic development and social justice.

19 Add as the first sentence:

A major goal is a stationary world population as soon as possible. Recognition however is given to the fact that some countries will have positive growth rates while others will have negative growth rates.

21 Add whole new paragraph - Drafting Committee to make this a major issue.

In light of 17 (f) we recommend:

(1) that the World Plan of Action recognize the interrelatedness of the population, consumption and technology factors.

(2) that developed countries establish specific population growth targets should move developed countries toward a stationary population by voluntary means as soon as possible.

(3) that specific consumption indexes be developed to illustrate how each country creates their total consumption.

(4) that consumption targets be established over the next five years for the developed countries.

(5) that those technologies least damaging to the environment be researched and promoted through the national governments.

28 Should read:

It is suggested that special attention should be given to improving the efficiency of existing health, nutritional and related social services and to the general improvement of their efficiency, and that policies be designed to widen their coverage so as to reach in particular rural, remote and other underprivileged groups.

29 (b) the end of the sentence should read:

Make available to all persons who so desire, if possible by the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade, but not later than 1985, the necessary information about family planning, and education and the means to practice family planning effectively and in accordance with their cultural values.

33 Last sentence should read:

In this respect, it is noted that the effective use of family planning services may be an important means towards the improvement in maternal welfare and the reduction of pregnancy wastage as evidenced by the prevalence of spontaneous abortion and the need to resort to induced abortion.

Add: In recognition of the absolute right of women to control their fertility, all nations are urged to grant free access to medically-safe abortion on demand. The availability of abortion should be seen as a supplement to comprehensive birth control programs.

34 Should read:

The desire for children may also be affected by incentive and disincentive schemes. However, the use of such schemes, especially of a disincentive nature, should be carefully undertaken and should not, in any circumstances, violate the human rights of individuals.

35 delete "in principle" in next to last line, which will then read:

Some measure whithin social welfare programs, such as the provision of family allowances and maternity benefits, may cause a rise in fertility. Consequently governments may strengthen such measures when such an effect is desired. However, since such measures are desirable components of development policies, it is recommended that they should not be curtailed if a reduction in fertility is desired.

51 Whole paragraph questioned by one member.

After 52 - paragraph to add:

Developed countries offering financial assistance for training should provide this assistance within the context of the overall development needs of the recipient countries.

62 Should read:

All countries are urged to co-operate with the World Fertility Survey and to undertake population censuses between 1975 and 1985.

Addendum D

MINORITY OPINION TO THE REPORT OF THE YOUTH POPULATION COALITION PRESENTED BY JIM CHAMBERLIN, POPULATION CRISIS COMMITTEE (MARCH 4, 1974)

Because of the built in momentum of population growth rates, the world's population will probably double in 30 years no matter what is done at the World Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania in August. In a world already besieged by underdevelopment, starvation in some cases, illiteracy, disease and growing resource shortages, a doubled population is a very sobering thought.

Although it is increasingly clear that a reliance merely on family planning is insufficient to meet this challenge, it is also dangerously simplistic to rely on a broadly defined development effort. Insisting that development and redistribution of wealth must come before reductions in fertility is not only widly unrealistic in its implementation, but also it begs the question that the earth can survive this number of people even if a utopian situation is achieved where each has his or her own fair and equal share of the pie.

We as a species are wrecking our environment perhaps to the point of catastrophic events within the next hundred years. This is true in developing as well as developed countries. To say that family planning has failed and that therefore we must put our efforts primarily into development to the exclusion in any way of increased aid to family planning is terribly premature. Development efforts have been tried over several centuries, but family planning is new within the last twenty-five years and the United Nations Population Activities have really been in existence for only five years. It is significant to note the acceptance that family planning has received throughout the world, although admittedly its effect on overall fertility has not been as significant as hoped.

We must press forward on all development fronts, but must continue to emphasize and even increase population assistance. Such population programs now form only ten percent or less of total development assistance.

Our world is finite. Whether we adjust to this fact by a reduction in the birth rate or an increase in the death rate is the real question. Hopefully the World Population Conference will bring us closer to the levels of population and development assistance that are necessary for a humane solution to this problem.